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held out all this time. Ministers Safe in Pekin on 22d.

NEWS FROM LEGATIONS

Private Messages Were Received at Tien Tsin.

CONSUL FOWLER'S WELCOME REPORT

as a Vindication.

LOCAL BELIEF CONFIRMED

The Secretary of State received at midnight last night a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, United States consul at Chefoo, dated at noon on the 20th. Mr. Fowler said:

"A letter from the German legation dated the 21st instant received at Tien Tsin. German loss is ten dead and twelve wounded. The Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th. Baron Ketteler's body said to be safe. The Austrian, Italian, Dutch and Spanish legations destroyed and the French legation

"A letter from the Japanese legation, dated the 22d, arrived at Tien Tsin on the 25th. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations incessantly from the 20th of June, and stopped on the 17th of July, but may The enemy are decreasing. The German, Russian, American, British, half of the Japanese and the French legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for six days, but little ammunition. The emperor and empress are reported at

German Ambassador Informed.

Baron von Holleben, the German ambassador, called early upon Secretary Hay this morning, and it was at first supposed that he had come for the purpose of officially informing the State Department of the receipt of the important letter from the German legation at Pekin, described by Mr. Fowler. It appeared, however, that the embassy had not received any information from Berlin on the subject, but had naturally been extremely anxious to secure confirmation of the press advices, indicating positively that authentic communications have been received from the legations at

Naturally the ambassador was extremely pleased to have such confirmation as Secretary Hay could extend in the shape of the Fowler dispatch. He is hopeful of soon hearing directly from Berlin on that sub-

Apparent Discrepancy in the Letters. As is always the case with these Chinese advices, a discrepancy appears immediately upon a comparison of the German and Japanese report places the cessation of firing on the 17th. The State replaced by officials believe this is easily explainable by

Christian and Chinese calendars. The Japanese advice is probably based on the Chinese calendar, which is about five days ahead of the Gregorian calendar, and this would account for the apparent discrepancy.

Another curious statement, however, is contained in the Japanese report to the ef-fect that six legations were being still defended on the 22d. This is in apparent conflict with Mr. Conger's last reported statement, that the legationers were "in British legation, under continuous shot and shell,

statement that the legations successfully resisted nearly a month's incessant shelling by ten battallons of Chinese. That any trace of a brick building should remain after such a terrific bombardment is utterly inconcelvable by them. Like the besleged in Mafeking or Cronje's men, the legation people might have burrowed in the ground and have held out for a long time, but the Chine e fire must have been very impotent to have left anything standing of

Confirming the American Belief.

The view which the Washington cabinet has taken from the beginning, that with the exception of Baron Ketteler, the legationers at Pekin were alive long after the date which was said to have marked their massacre, is being slowly but surely confirmed. The most important contribution in support of our government's position since the receipt of the Conger autographic letter, representing the foreign minister to have been alive on July 4, came today from Consul Fowler at Chefoo. The letter referred to by the consul as coming from the German legation at Pekin is supposed here to have been an autographic letter, and so absoremoved from the possibility of fraud. The Japanese report is also understood to have come down to the sea without having passed at any state through Chinese hands. It was one of the first results of the private messenger system inaugurated by the commanders of the allied forces. Taken in conjunction, the two reports submitted by Mr. Fowler added overwhelmingly to the weight of testimony in favor of the existence of the legationers, and tend to vindidate at every point the policy of Secretary Hay, though the latter was so violently criticised in Europe.

Gratification of Mr. Wu. The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, received the Fowler dispatch with evidences of deep satisfaction, but refrained from any de cided demonstration. He has been under a great strain for several weeks past and aside from his natural anxiety as to the trend of affairs in China, he has taken as almost a personal matter the incredulity of the European chancellories and the un favorable comments of certain sections of the press. He has evidently felt that not only his own good faith, but that of his government was being questioned by the world at large and he accepted the news

contained in Consul Fowler's dispatch as a vindication of both. He said:

and in Europe have some news from Pekin that there is no possible reason to question. This news bears out what I have maintained ever since the receipt of the Conger dispatch. The ministers are alive and they have been aided by my gov-ernment, otherwise they could never have

Regards It is Conclusive.

"When these first horrible reports of massacres came from Shanghai, naturally I was alarmed and distressed. I did my duty as a loyal citizen of the empire and tried to aid this government in getting news of its minister. When the Conger dispatch came I felt it was genuine. It was accepted by this government and I was satisfied. But ever since then there have been contradictory reports. The rest of the world was not willing to believe any truth could come out of China. When imperial edicts were issued pledging the faith of my government that the ministers were safe there was always some bad news manufactured, some excuses made, to off-set the Chinese reports. The Chinese were made out to be a set of Hars and murderers as though there were not Hars and murderers in all countries. Now comes this news from European sources and transmitted through American hands. There is now no chance for the unbelievers to doubt it. I Minister Wu Regards the News am glad of it on my own account, but more so for Secretary Hay, who has thus won a great victory against the skepticism of

Japanese Sent a Rupner.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Chefoo, Friday, via Shanghai, July 29, says: "The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin sent a runner on July 15 to Pekin. On the 19th the runner left Pekin, bringing a cipher telegram to the Japanese government. It

" 'We are defending ourselves against the Chinese very well, but now the attack has stopped. We will keep up to the last of the month, although it will be no easy task. The Japanese cusualties are: Killed, Ko-zima, diplomatic attache; captain and one student, and also a few marines; wounded. five or six, slightly wounded, very many. "The Chefoo consul says that nothing was written about the other ministers."

Their Spies Not Heard From.

The fact has been developed that one of the last acts of the late Col. Liscum before death at Tien Isin was to undertake the dispatch of a spy to Pekin. Gen. Dorward, the British commanding officer at Tien Tsin, also sent out two messengers, and it is believed that the Japanese did the same. Up to date not one of these mes-sengers has returned to Tien Tsin, nor has there been a single word heard from any of them. This fact, however, has not caused the abandonment of hope, and this is true in particular of the message expected from Mr Conger. Minister Wu is perhaps the basis for this hope on our part, and he maintains an unshaken confidence in his original assertion that the news when it does come will show that the legationers

ERUPTION OF MOUNT AZUMA.

Terribly Fatal Results of Japanese Volcano's Sudden Activity. SEATTLE, Wash., July 30.—Particulars of the eruption of Mt. Azuma, in Japan, on July 17 have been received in oriental napers. So far as known 256 persons were killed and many hundreds were injured.

An English agent of the Japanese government, who was among the natives in the vicinity of Mt. Azuma during the eruption, "Early on the morning of July 17 loud detonations, as if heavy guns were being

fired, were heard. They gradually decreased and finally ceased altogether. But about 6 o'clock the internal disturbances came to the Japanese advices. This applies particularly to the date of cessation of the attack upon the legations. The German report says the attack stopped on the 12th; the

and small rocks were falling like hall and the became difficult to breathe.

"I reached the village of Hiyukulco after scrambling through trees for two or three hours. Everything seemed to be drying up from the intense heat. The ashes were hot and covered the ground for half an inch. One family of ten, who were too frightened to do anything further than pray, got hem-med in by the laya and were burned in the med in by the lava and were burned in the flood. Several of the men and children from the village played out along the road and most of these were burned to death."

MET ALL REQUIREMENTS.

Russian Board of Inspection Satisfied With Cruiser Varing. PHILADELPHIA, July 30.-The Russian

cruiser Variag returned to Cramps' shipyard today from her trial trip. the run back from Boston the ship was speeded, with the view of fulfilling the contract requirement of 23 knots an hour for twelve hours. The trial began off Nantucket shoals, and a continuous speed of 23.6 to 23.7 knots was developed for seven and one-half hours, when an accident to one of the high-pressure cylinders compelled the shutting off of the engine affected and the abandonment of the remaining four and a half hours of the trial.

In a statement given out at the office of
the builders, it is said that the speed already developed, both on the run off Boone
Island last week, when the Variag made Island last week, when the Variag made 24.6 knots in a spurt, and in the first seven and a half hours of the principal speed trial at sea, has so far exceeded the contract requirements that the Russian board of inspection unanimously agreed that the essential conditions of the trial had been complied with and that there could be no reasonable doubt of the ability of the vessel to maintain a speed considerably in exsel to maintain a speed considerably in ex-cess of the contract requirements of 23 knots an hour.

LATE REPORTS FROM DAWSON. Usual Record of Disease, Death, Crime and Riches.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 30.—The steamer Danube, which reached here last night from Skaguay, has a report from Dawson, show ing that the smallpox epidemic now prevailing there was brought from up the river Up to July 17 only four cases had devel

Some of the Danube's passengers from Dawson who came up the river on the steamer Lightning report passing the hull of the capsized steamer Florence S. The victims of the disaster were Mrs. Stewart and her daughter and Purser Malthy. A large quantity of dust was also on board.

A body, supposed to be that of Graves, the partner of O'Brien, who was accused of the murders of Clayton, Rolfe and Oisen, has been found in the Yukon near Selkirk. There are bullet wounds in the head and body.

body. Skaguay papers have a tabulated account of the shipments of gold up the Yukon via Skaguay since July 14. The total is close to \$8,000,000.

Salmon Fishermen Return to Work. VANCOUVER, B. C., July 30.—Every fisherman on the Fraser river has turned his back on the strike and started to work with the exception of the 700 men of the white men's union at Steveston. The white fishermen's union at Westminster and the ontained in Consul Fowler's dispatch as a indication of both. He said:
"I am glad at last that the public here charge of affairs at Steveston.

ADVANCE OF ALLIES

Announced That Further Delay is Possible.

MAY NOT BE MADE UNTIL SEPTEMBER

Lieutenant Sanford Reports Military Conditions at Taku.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CHAFFEE

Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, has re-ceived a cable message from Lieut. Sanford, the volunteer signal officer serving at Taku, China, with the 9th Infantry. It is dated Chefoo, July 27, 1900, and is as fol-

"Conditions, prospects, health command, good. Officers killed, 9th Infantry, Col. Liscum. Wounded-Major Regan, Capts. Noyes and Bookmiller, Lieut. Lawton, all doing well. Marine corps officers killed. Capt. A. R. Davis; wounded, Lieut. Leonard, serious, arm amputated; Capts. Long and Lemley, Lieut. Butler; last three doing well. Coolidge, commanding 9th Infantry, informs all necessary material been requested. Colonel Meade, marines, senior, opinion battery field artillery and some Maxims sufficient. Late experience would indicate need of heavier guns. Further advance may not be made before September. Command should have plenty of good food and heavy clothing. Fairly reliable reports states our minister and people in Pekin all well on the 20th. Can you place funds with cable company so I can keep you advised." Steps have been taken at War Depart-nent to keep Lieut. Sanford supplied with money, and he has been instructed to for-

manding officer of the 9th Infantry cannot Gen. Chaffee at Taku.

ward news of importance when the com-

The following brief dispatch was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Chaffee, commanding American miliary forces in China:

· "CHEFOO, July 29, 1900. Adjutant General, Washington:

"Left Nagasaki daybreak, July 26. Arrive Taku 10 night, July 28. CHAFFEE." Gen. Chaffee, whose arrival is reported by cable this morning from Chefoo, has certainly made remarkable time in going from Nagasaki to Taku in two days, showing that the transport Grant must have been pressed to her utmost. The general's horses are expected to arrive there in about a week, when the forward movement on Pekin will certainly begin.

Telegraphic Communications.

The telegraphic conditions in China just low are peculiar and unsatisfactory. For this reason the governments interested in China are endeavoring to better the condi-tions. The real cable station from which China news is sent is Shanghai. The only way Shanghai can be reached by wire from Chefoo is overland. This land line is frequently interrupted. It is, of course, under the control of the Chinese authorities, and Sheng, of whom so much has been published, can control everything which goes over the line. The only communication we have between Taku and Chefoo is by vessels which go over from time to tilme

It is presumed but is not known that the international forces have telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Taku. At Taku the conditions are not satisfactory. The international fleet, in-cluding the American warships, ile far off in tugs on the chance of a vessel being dispatched from Taku to Chefoo.

Proposed Cable.

Efforts are being made to arrange for a cable from Shanghai to Chefoo. Already arrangements have been made to lay a cable across from Taku to Chefoo and th Inited States will pay its share, amounting to \$150,000. Some difficulty is encountered in arranging all the details for the international cable from Chefoo to Shanghal a all the governments have to be consulted and communication with the cable office and telegraph companies must be provided for. It is the intention of the United States government to secure at the earliest prac ticable moment uninterrupted telegraphic communication with the forces at Tien

Small Abilities of the Troops

The cablegram received last night by the Secretary of State is regarded by those who have been unwilling to take a very flattering view of the power of the Chines for military operations against the allied of the abilities of the Chinese in any war like measures. They say the fact that the legations were under fire from June 20 to July 17 and that they were still standing shows how ineffective are the tactics of the Chinese soldiers. Those who take this view of the powers of the Chinese suggest tha f any such buildings as the legations in Pekin were in this country and thousand of untrained men should undertake to force them, having arms, against such guards a are in the Pekin legations they would do so in much less time than a month if they re ceived no more opposition from government troops than that which report shows wa exercised in Pekin. They declare, too, that the Chinese army would show no more efficiency acting against the allied forces than have the insurgent Chinese in Pekin.

Holding Ministers as Hostages. The report that the ministers are to t held as hostages and that a threat has been made that they will be killed if the allied forces advance on Pekin is regarded as exremely Chinese by men who are acquainted with the ways of the orientals evidence of Chinese treachery the case of the murder of the seven Taiping princes i recalled. These princes, who were regarded as the head of the Taiping rebellion, were captured by Chinese Gordon and turned over to Li Hung Chang, who gave his prom se that they should be protected. Li was the governor or generalissimo at Canton After making this promise he invited the seven princes to dinner, and after the servng of the last course had their heads chopped off. Gordon was infuriated over he bloodthirsty treachery, and, arming himself, went personally to hunt Li, deter mined to kill him, but the wily diplomat secreted himself and escaped harm. It was hen that Gordon left China and the service of the Chinese government.

Possible Effect of the Threat.

It is not yet known here what effect, if any, a threat on the part of the Chines harm the ministers if a movement is made on the part of the allied forces gainst Pekin would have. If such a threat should succeed in causing the least delay it might cause an indefinite delay, and it

could be carried so far as to give China the whip hand in arranging terms of peace. The sentiment among many of those who know the ways of the Chinese best is that no account should be taken of any threat to injure the ministers unless it should call forth from the ailied powers a counter threat of added vengeance on the imperial family itself and on Pekin should the ministers be harmed as a means of retaliation By such action, they say, the Chinese would be given to understand that treachery in relation to the ministers could do themselves only harm in any event, and it is believed that for their own protection they would seek to take care of the ministers.

REPORTS FROM SHAFTER.

Departure of the Hancock and Arrival of the Warren.

Gen. Shafter at San Francisco has informed the War Department that the transpert Hancock sailed yesterday morning, with Major Gallagher commissary; Major Huggins, 6th Cavalry; Batteries A, D, I and O, 3d Artillery, eleven officers, 429 men, two contract surgeons, three commissary sergeants, seventeen hospital corps and nine signal corps men, ten recruits, F, 5th Artillery; eight men, 9th Infantry, fifteen officers, 497 men; marine corps, 466 rounds per man, rifle bail cartridges, caliber thirty; 5,000 rounds revolver ball cartridge, calib thirty-eight, for artillery battalion; 250,000

thirty-eight, for artillery battalion; 250,000 rounds rifle ball cartridges, caliber thirty, and 9,000 revolver ball cartridges, caliber thirty-eight, for marine corps battalion; Major Dickins, marine corps, commanding troops on board.

Gen. Shafter at San Francisco has telegraphed the War Department of the following military arrivals on the transport Warren, from the Philippines:
Lieut, Col. Hamer, 37th Infantry; Major Mayfield and Lieut, Cunningham, signal corps; Major Wittich, 21st Infantry; Capts, Clagett, Aliaire, Dapray and Devere, and

corps; Major Wittich, 21st infantry; Capis. Clagett, Allaire, Dapray and Devere, and Lieut. Hampton, 23d Infantry; Capt. Rash, 29th Infantry; Lieuts. Hamilton, 6th Artillery; Morrow, 17th; O'Flaherty, 27th; Young and Ballard, 36th; Fuller, 37th; Dyer, 47th Infantry; five contract surgeons; a battalion of the 23d Infantry, 182 men; 114 discharged enlisted men, twenty-two prisoners and seven guards to prisoners.

Casualties in the Philippines. General MacArthur at Manila has reported to the War Department the following additional casualties among the troops in the Philippines:

Wounded-July 21, Lipa, Luzon, Company G. 38th Volunteer Infantry, Ben F. Lillard, wounded in thigh, serious; Company E, 38th Volunteer Infantry, Vernon A. E, 38th Volunteer Infantry, Vernon A. Adams, wounded in leg above knee, moderate; July 23, Panguil, Luzon, Company L, 37th Volunteer Infantry, Sergeant Robert Mahaffy, wounded in arm, slight; Company E, 37th Volunteer Infantry, Edward M. Bagtd, wounded in knee, serious; Joseph Flewelling, wounded in thigh, moderate; July 11, Lambunao, Panay, Company G, 28th Volunteer Infantry, Edward C. Stone, wounded in thigh, slight; Loculan, Mindanao, Company C, 40th Volunteer Infantry, Walter Lawrence, wounded in back, slight; Jos. W. Eastman, wounded in arm, serious; Corporal Ress L. Pillsbury, wounded in thigh, serious; First Sergeant Walton C. Winkler, wounded in arm, serious.

Interior Department Changes.

The following official changes have been nade in the Department of the Interior: Office of the secretary: Appointments— Burton H. Farndollar of Illinois, clerk, \$900; Simon P. Mafflel of Minnesota, and John O. Sweet of Ohio, watchmen, \$720. General land office; Appointments-Ar-thur D. Fidder of Indiana, clerk, \$1,000. thur D. Fidder of Indiana, clerk, \$1,000. Reinstatement—Mrs. Emma T. Morris of Maryland, clerk, \$1,200. Promotions—James W. Donnelley of Illinois, clerk, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Alfred G. McKensie of Indiana territory, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,200; John H. Thomas of Missouri, and Dana C. Sherman of Oregon, copyists, \$1000 to clerks, \$1,000. Patent office—Appointments: Maurice M. O'Connell and Emmet Carr of the District of Columbia, and Reed M. Van Dorn of Ohio, messenger boys, \$250.

Pension office—Appointments: James A. Laughlin of Arkansas, Aloysius Wenger and Edward F. Lopez of Louisiana, copyists, \$700; James P. Crowley of Ohio and Clarence C. H. Perry of the District of Columbia.

\$700: James P. Crowley of Ohio and Clar-ence C. H. Perry of the District of Co-lumbia, messenger boys, \$400. Promotions: Charles J. Wade of Georgia, clerk, \$1,200 to 1,400. Office of Indian affairs—Appointments: Eu-

gene McComas of Illinois, a special Indian agent. \$2,000; Victor S. Barber of South Dakota, copyist, \$900

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander W. V. Bronaugh has been detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the New York navy yard. Lleutenant Commander D. H. Mahan, Medical Director H. J. Babin, to duty in

charge of the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, relieving Medical Director G. W. Woods, who is placed on waiting orders Assistant Surgeon M. K. Elmer, to the

Boston navy yard.
Passed Assistant Surgeon L. L. Von
Wedekind, from the Indiana to the Chelsea
Naval Hospital.
Lieut. C. Bally, to duty at Schenectady,
N. Y.

N. Y.
Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter, from Schenectady, N. Y., to the Naval Academy.
Lieut. H. J. Zeigemier, from the Indiana and wait orders.
Ensign F. L. Sheffleld, from the torpedo station to the Indiana.
Lieut. W. S. Montgomery, from the torpedo station to the Vermont.
Lieut. M. H. Sgnor, from the torpedo station to the Naval Academy.
Ensign W. C. Watts, from the torpedo station to the Dolphin. Ensign W. C. Watts, from the torpedo station to the Dolphin. Lieut. R. L. Russel, from the Vermont to the Scindia, at Naples. Ensign W. G. Briggs, from the torpedo station to the Scindia.

Army Order

Captain H. G. Lyon, 22d city, has been ordered to y, in this ...umbus barracks, Ohio, to accompany a detachment recruits to the Philippines. Major H. S. Kilbourne, surgeon, has bee

ordered to Newport News to make a sanitary inspection of the transport Buford, relitting at that place.

The following named assistant surgeons have been ordered to San Francisco for have been ordered to San Francisco for assignment to duty with troops going on foreign service. Lieven de Poorter, in Cuba; A. W. Durm, at Columbus, Omo; J. W. Holland, at Westfield, Mass.; Thos. J. Strong, at Burlington, Vt., and C. C. Whitcomb, at Camden, Me.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The training ship Buffalo, which has crew of landsmen abourd, sailed from Hong Kong yesterday for Taku.

The Iris arrived at Shanghai yesterday She, too, is bound for Taku. The gunboat Princeton has sailed down from Shanghal for Hong Kong.

Admiral Schley, on his flagship, the Chi cago, is at Montevideo. Wilmington is at Ensenada The Prairie has sailed from Port Jefferso

for Belfast, Me.

The Monongahela has sailed from Plymouth for Porismouth.

The new cruiser Albany is at Malta.

The Philadelphia has sailed from Astoria for the Mare Island yard.

The Saturn will probably have all her stores aboard by August 6.

The North Atlande squadron will sail from Gardiner's bay for Portland, Me., August 1.

Capt. Willams' Detail. On his own application, Capt. Robert C. Williams has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AIMED BY ASSASSIN

Infamous Murder of Beloved King Humbert of Italy.

BULLET PIERCES HIS HEART

Shot Down While Proud Subjects Were Cheering Him.

THE WORLD MOURNING

Humbert I, King of Italy, was shot through the heart by Angele Bressi at Monza, Italy, last night, and expired in a few minutes. The assassin was immediately arrested and with difficulty protected from the fury of the people. King Humbert had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition at Monza, which is a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, nine miles northeast of Milan, in northern Italy. He had just entered his carriage with

his aid-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots, fired in quick succession, one of which pierced his heart.

The assassin gave his name as Angelo Bressi and described himself as of Prato, n Tuscancy.
The news of King Humbert's assassira-

tion did not reach Rome until after midnight. Signor Saracco, the premier, sumnoned a meeting of the cabinet. The Prince of Naples, heir to the throne,

Rody Will Be Taken to Rome.

ROME, July 30.-The city presents nor-mal aspect this morning, the news of the murder not yet being generally known. Signor Saracco, the premier, will leave fo Monza with the vice president of the senate to draw up the certificate of death of the king, whose body will be brought to The Prince of Naples is at Piraeus on

his return voyage.

The council of ministers is still sitting.

Assassin Lived in New Jersey. MONZA, July 30.-After the shooting o King Humbolt here last night, as soon as his majesty's attendants could realize what had happened, he was placed in his carriage and driven as rapidly as possible to the palace. He was, however, beyond

human aid. human aid.

The assassin's name is variously given as Angelo and Gaetno Bressi. He was born in Prato, November 10, 1869, and is a weaver by trade. He comes from America, where he had resided at Paterson, N. J. He says he had no accomplices, and that he committed the crime because of his hatred of monarchical institutions. He reached Monza July 27 from Milan, where he stayed a few days.

No Details From Monza. LONDON, July 80.-Beyond the brief an ouncement of the fact nothing with regard to the assassination of King Humbert has been allowed out of Monza. At noon a Rome correspondent telegraphed that no the slightest details of the catastrophe had transpired, while up to 4 o'clock this afternoon London and the other capitals of Europe knew nothing beyond the bare fact. Officials are at a loss to explain the apparent rigorous censorship.

English Sympathy and Horror. LONDON, July 30 .- Perhaps in no country was the news of King Humbert's assassination received with deeper sympathy and greater horror than in Great Britain. For the last few years and more especially for the last few months, during the South African war, the Italian minister's reflection of the attitude of the throne have shown an undeviating friendship for Great Britain, even when the rest of Europe was invelghing against England and her policy. Queen Victoria, naturally, was horrified at the receipt of the news. She immediately telegraphed her condolences to Queen Margherita.

It is stated in official circles that the recent release of Sipido, the assailant of the r the last few months, during the South

cent release of Sipido, the assailant of the Prince of Wales as he was passing through Belgium, has been followed by an enor-mous increase in the circulation of anarchist literature advocating regicide.

Attributed to Misplaced Leniency. It is thought exceedingly likely that the assassination of King Humbert is directly traceable to misplaced leniency.

Diplomatists and officials generally visited the Italian embassy in great numbers today. Among the early callers was the Prince of Wales, who expressed keen regret at the loss of a personal friend.

As Victor Emmanuel III, who married in 1806, is childless, the heir to the throne is the king's cousin, the Duke of Aosta. The Duchess of Aosta was Princess Helen of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and she and the duke are generally considered the handsomest royal couple in Europe. today. Among the early callers was the Europe.

LONDON, July 30, 11:30 a.m.-The Italian embassy here has received the following official announcement of the death of King

Humbert: "We have the sad news to announce to you that his majesty, King Humbert, just died last evening (Sunday) at Monza, being the victim of an infamous assassina Kindly inform the English govern ment of this sad news.

"His majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III, who is off the coast of Greece, is on his way back to the kingdom "VISCONTI VENOSTA.

Rome in Mourning.

Signs of mourning are rapidly appearing throughout the city. Crapt is displayed upon many residences and public buildings of the murdered monarch are placed at many points of vantage, draped in black, and flags are flying at half-mast everywhere. King Humbert's remains will be brought to Rome and laid to rest in the

does not appear in the list of dangerous an-archists known to the police.

A few newspapers this morning publish short tributes to the noble qualities of King Humbert, declaring that it is due to his love or the working classes that he has fallen ; victim of assassination. The papers add a few words of sympathy and respect for the new king.
The Giorno states that if the absence of

the new king is prolonged beyond forty-eight hours a brief regency will be estab-lished, in accordance with the constitution. Profound Sorrow in Paris. PARIS, July 30.-The announcement the assassination of King Humbert has

created profound sorrow in official circles here. All official events have been can-celed for the time being. M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign af-M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign af-fairs, has abandoned a fete announced for tonight. President Loubet, who intended to be present this afternoon at gymnastic exercises and later open the international press congress at the Sorbonne, has with-drawn from both occasions. The reception announced for this evening at the Elysee in honor of the Shah of Persia has been postnoned.

to my government. I am deeply grateful for the part the President, your excellency and the American people take in our great postponed.
Only one morning paper-L'Eclair-had

the news, and this very briefly. Its sale was tremendous, and every one on the boulevards this morning was eagerly scanning the insufficient news.

When he was notified of the death of King Humbert, President Loubet sent a military officer of his household to express his condoience to the Italian ambassador, Count Tornielli-Brusati di Vergano. Later in the afternoon the ambassador visited the palace of the Elysee and officially announced the death of his sovereign. President Loubet sent to the new King of Italy the following:

"I place before your majesty the expression of the unanimous indignation of my country against the odious attempt which has taken from Italy its generous chief. I beg your majesty to accept this expression of the weather the colour server the expression of the weather the colour strength of my degree the expression of the weather the colour strength of the colo

has taken from Italy its generous chief. I beg your majesty to accept this expression of my deepest sympathy, and I place at the feet of her majesty, Queen Marguerite, my respectful homage and my sincere condolences."

All official fetes have been abandoned until after the obsequies. The flags on all public buildings are draped. The Italian embassy and the Italian building at the exposition is in heavy mourning.

HUMBERT WAS WARNED. The King, However, Declined to Have Guards About Him.

The Temps says the Italian government was warned June 30 that secret anarchist societies had decided on the death of King Humbert and four other sovereigns. As a matter of fact, an anarchist was arrested June 20, at Pontafel, on the Austro-Italian frontier, who declared he had been selected to assassinate King Humbert. Increased guards were attached to King Humbert, who, however, protested and ordered them withdrawn.

The Temps adds that the pope was the first to convey condolences to the widowed queen.

Feared Danger to the Shah. It was rumored this afternoon that an

attempt had been made against the life of the Shah of Persia, but investigation proved that while the Shah was visiting the exposition this morning a member of his suite noticed nearby a rough-looking Persian, carrying, as customary, polgnards in his belt. On account of his suspicious actions this individual was arrested.

Portugal's Queen Leaves for Monza. AIX-LES-BAINS, July 30.-Maria Pia, queen dowager of Portugal and sister of King Humbert, left for Monza today.

CORFU, July 30.—The new king of Italy is expected to arrive here tonight. A telegram from Queen Margherita awaits him, announcing the assassination of King Hum-bert and urging him to hasten home.

Tone of London Evening Papers. LONDON, July 30.-Some of the evenng papers here attempt to trace a connection between the assassination of King Humbert and the rancorous propaganda that the Vatican is alleged to have conthat the vatican is alleged to have conducted against the supremacy of the sovereign. These journals point out that the assassination occurred in the vicinity of Milan, where it is alleged, the recent insurrection was largely fomented by the Roman Curia. The Globe editorializes as tollows:

Roman Curia. The Globe editorializes as follows:

"As long as the Vatican persists in its anti-national attitude it will be in vain to hope for re-establishing the t.mporal power of the pope, and so long will fools and fanatics be provided with a fearfully potent reason for sedition and worse."

Official British Action. LONDON, July 30.-The premier and min-ister of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury, in the house of lords, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, and government leader in the house of commons, gave

ment leader in the house of commons, gave notice today that tomorrow they intended to move an address to the queen, conveying an expression of the indignation and deep concern with which parliament had learned of the assassination of her majesty's ally, the King of Italy, and praying that her majesty convey an expression to the present king on behalf of lords and commons of their deep abhorrence of the crime and of sympathy with the royal family and people of Italy.

Sepecially along the Yangtse Klang. The decree says that the officials will answer with their lives for any failure to execute with their lives for any failure to exe

NEW YORK, July 30.-Baron Fava announced today in a telegram to the Asso-ciated Press that he had received official news of the death of King Humbert. The telegram was as follows: ciated Press that he had received official news of the death of King Humbert. The

"SEABRIGHT. N. J., July 39."
"The Associated Press, New York:
"Have received official confirmation of the death of his majesty, King Humbert., who was murdered at Monza yesterday evening.
Sunday. King Victor Emmanuel III is now at Plero, Greece, and has left for the kingdem "SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 30,

(Signed) "FAVA" Ambassador Draper's Tribute.

MILFORD, Mass., July 30.-Gen. William F. Draper, United States ambassador to Italy, who recently arrived at his home here, when informed of the assassination of King Humbert, was very much affected.
"I am terribly shocked and infinitely difference," he said. "This must have been to "I am terribly shocked and infinitely distressed," he said. "This must have been the work of an anarchist." Gen. Draper continued. "At the time of the attack on the Empress of Austria King Humbert was cautioned to be more careful of his safety, but he said, 'I must take chances, for that is part of the trade of a king.' He was a man always of the most invincible courage. It was his daily habit to drive about Rome entirely unattended."

Ambassador Draper said that King Humbert was very popular with all of his subjects except those opposed to all govern-

ects except those opposed to all govern-ment and the extreme clericals, and added: "All the world will sympathize with Queen An the word will sympathize with Queen Margherita in her grief.

"The heir to the throne, the Prince of Naples, is an exceedingly able man, and it is my belief that in his hands the government of Italy will go on without a break."

The President Sends Condolences. The following message of condolence upon the death of King Humbert has been sent from this country to Italy:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE. "WASHINGTON, July 30, 1900. 'His Majesty Vittorio Emanuela, Roma: "In my name and on behalf of the American people I offer your majesty and the Italian nation sincere condolences in this nour of deep bereavement.

"(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The following message has been sent to
Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador to this "DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"WASHINGTON, July 30, 1900.
"His Excellency Italian Ambassador, the Octagon, Seabright, N. J.:
"Tidings of the king's assassination have profoundly shocked public sentiment. The President has telegraphed to his majesty Vittoria Emanuels offering in his reserved. President has telegraphed to his majesty Vittoria Emanuela, offering in his name on behalf of the American people sincere condolences in this hour of deep bereave-ment. Permit me to add the assurances of my personal sympathy. JOHN HAY." '(Signed)

· Officially Advised. The Secretary of State this afternoon re-

ceived the following dispatch from Mr. "ROME, July 30, 1900.

"Secretary State.

"King Humbert assassinated last night (Sunday), at 10 o'clock, at Monza, while driving away after distributing prizes at competitive athletic exercises. The king was shot at three times by an Italian, and died a few minutes later.

"Have just received official note from the ministers of foreign affairs announcing death of the king and succession of his son, Prince Victor Emanuel.

"(Signed) IDDINGS." IDDINGS."

Fava's Acknowledgment. He also received the following from the

"AT SEABRIGHT, July 30, 1900.

THROWING OFF MASK

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United

States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

China Believed to Be Holding Ministers as Hostages.

Li Hung Chang Will Promise to Pardon the Boxe s.

PERPLEXING SITUATION

LONDON, July 30 .- The latest news from

the far east seems consistent with the theory that the Chinese government has the foreign ministers alive, but that it means to treat them as hostages, while the stories of massacre relate to other members of the foreign colony in Pekin. Chinese official-dom, it is alleged, openly speaks of the ministers as hostages, whose fate depends upon the decision of the powers in relation to the threatened advance on Pekin. Re-ports are multiplying that a number of foreigners were alive to a late date. Thus Rome reports that the Propaganda Fide has been assured of the safety of Bishop Favin, while a telegram from Nankin informs his family that Prince Casiani of the Italian legation is alive. There is no confirmation of the various favorable state-ments, however, forthcoming from really

independent sources Anglo-Chinese Alliance Declined. A telegram from Shanghal reports, on the authority of a Briton who had been for many years in the service of the viceroy of Nankin, that prior to the framing of the Yang-tse agreement with the consuls the viceroy suggested Anglo-Chinese occupation of the Yang-tse defenses, but Great Britain

have again proposed, through Li Hung Chang, the peaceful surrender of the Woo sung forts and Kianguan arsenal, but that the Chinese regard the proposal as a breach of the existing agreement. Will Promise Pardon to Boxers

It is reported at Shanghai that the powers

he travels toward Chi-li, assuring the Boxers of pardon if they disband and re-turn to their homes. The Latest Imperial Edict. The Shanghai correspondent of the Lon-

Li Hung Chang is understood to be pre

paring a proclamation for distribution as

don Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, said: "A new imperial edict promulgated this evening urgently orders all viceroys and provincial governors to endeavor to negotiate peace with the powers whose ministers are 'held as hostages pending the re-

sult of the overtures for the abandonment of hostilities against China." "The viceroys are also commanded to guard their territories vigilantly against attack and to prevent, by all means in their power, the advance of the foreign troops, especially along the Yangtse Kiang. The decree says that the officials will answer with their lives for any failure to execute

portant passages addressed to Li Hung "'It is admittedly inadvisable to kill all

kin. You are incurring imperial displeas ure by delay. You have been appointed viceroy of Chi-Li, because, with your miliviceroy of Chi-Li, because, with your mili-tary experience, you will successfully lead the imperial armies against the foreigners in Chi-Li, which Yu Lu, the present vice-roy, is unable to do, owing to his ignor-ance of military affairs."

"Li Hung Chang replied to this edict, asking to be allowed to retire on account of his age."

Will Kill Them All

The Chinese legation in Berlin has received a message from Sheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, saying that he has received a dispatch from Pekin announcing that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang threatens to kill all the members of the legations if the international forces advance upon

Evidently the legation is embarrassed by

the receipt of this dispatch, as the Chinese

minister has not communicated it to the

German government. The legation has cabled the viceroy of Nankin, requesting him to try to get information as to whether the widow of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German min-

Shanghai and Chefoo Connected. NEW YORK, July 30.-The cable com panles send out the following notice:
"We are advised that communication between Shanghai and Chefoo is restored.

LETTER FROM HERR BELOW.

German Secretary at Pekin Describer Conditions July 19. BERLIN, July 30.-The German consul Tien Tsin has telegraphed, under date of Saturday, July 28, to the foreign office.

as follows: "The German secretary of legation at Pekin, Herr Below, writes, July 21: "Thanks for your news. July 19, the condition of Cordes satisfactory. The remaining members of the legation are all right. The detachment of the guards lost ten killed and fourteen wounded. The houses of the legation, much damaged by cannon fire, are nese troops on us ceased July 16. Speediest possible advance of relief troops urgently

necessary.
"'According to trustworthy report, the body of Baron von Ketteler has been buried body of Baron von Ketteler has been buried by the Chinese government."

The Cordes mentioned in the above dis-patch is the second interpreter of the Ger-man legation. He was with Baron von Ket-teler when the latter was murdered and himself was wounded. He escaped to the

Admiral Alexieff's Advices. BRUSSELS, July 30 .- A dispatch from the Russian admiral, Alexieff, dated at Tien

foreign office, states that the latest news confirms the report that the foreign minis-ters at Pekin are out of danger. Additional Corroboration. LONDON, July 30.-The British consu at Tien Tsin telegraphs to the foreign colonel in Pekin states that the legations

Tsin. July 30, and communicated to the

were safe July 22. There had been no firing on the legations since July 17. The consul adds:
"A reliable messenger, who failed to enter Pekin, but reached there, returns, statistic than there was a second or statistic that there was a second or statistic than there was a second or statistic than the second ore

ing that there was no firing on the tions between July 15 and July 19." In view of this evidence, the British "Your telegram received and transmitted In view of this evidence, the British government is convinced that the legations are

INTENTION TO STOP ALLIES' ADVANCE